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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Health and Welfare Section

6

WEEKLY BULLETIN

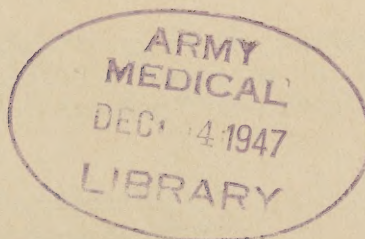
For Period

9 November - 15 November

1947

Number 46

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SECTION I

WELFARE DIVISION

Social Welfare Education

On 12 November a meeting of persons interested in Social Welfare Education was held in Osaka, resulting in a decision to form a Kansai Social Welfare Education Committee. This committee will be organized independently of the Social Welfare Education Committee, which has been formed in Tokyo, but will work closely with the central committee. It is expected that representatives of educational institutions in the Kansai Area will participate in the committee, as well as public welfare officials and representatives of welfare agencies. It will be the purpose of the committee to determine what is now being done to adequately prepare persons who wish to enter the welfare field upon the completion of these studies. Many of the educational institutions in this area (Osaka, Kyoto, Hyogo, Nagoya) have indicated an interest in making social service a part of their curriculum but little progress has been made. This committee will develop recommendations to submit to the universities. Questions to be considered include: (1) what social service courses should be included in school curricula; (2) in what years of schooling should such training be included; (3) can field work be given to teach the students the practical application of principles; (4) what action can be taken to develop welfare literature and libraries containing information concerning welfare problems and programs.

Those attending the meeting included: the Governor, Osaka Prefecture; and representatives of the: Public Welfare Dept, <sup>PH&W</sup> Osaka / Osaka University of Commerce; Osaka Prefecture Girls' College; Hyogo Prefecture Medical College; Welfare Section, Kyoto Prefecture; Social Work Section, Asahi Press; Social Work Section, Mainichi Press; Otani Girls' College, Osaka; Doshisha University, Kyoto; Kansai Gakuin University, Hyogo Prefecture; Kyoto University; Nagoya Medical University; Naniwa Higher School; Kyoto Social Work Association; Osaka MG Team; and Welfare Division, PH&W.

The next meeting of the Committee is scheduled to be held 5 December in the Osaka-fucho Bekken.

Childrens Bureau, Ministry of Welfare

It is expected that the National Diet will pass the Childrens Welfare Law within the next few days. The administration of this law will increase the importance of the work of the Childrens Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare. This bureau was established within the Ministry of Welfare on 1 March and has been engaged in completing its organization.

The functions and administrative structures of the Childrens Bureau are controlled by Articles 26 - 29 of the Regulations Governing the Departmental Organization of the Ministry of Welfare. The following three sections have been authorized:

Planning Section  
Foster Care Section  
Mothers and Childrens Health Section

Plans are being developed to organize a fourth section which will take over some of the duties now assigned to the Planning and Foster Care Sections. The present responsibilities of each of the three existing sections are as follows:

1. Planning Section

- a. Overall planning concerning children
- b. Childrens Welfare Committee
- c. Nursing facilities
- d. Protection of Mothers and Children
- e. Responsibility for child welfare for which other agencies are not responsible.

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## 2. Foster Care Section

- a. Protection of orphans, waifs and weak-minded children
- b. Prevention of cruelty to children
- c. Education and care of children

## 3. Mothers and Children's Health Section

- a. Health of pregnant women, maternity, sucklings and infants.
- b. Special nutrition for pregnant women, maternity, sucklings and infants.
- c. Health of feeble minded and disabled children.
- d. Health of children under school age and other children.
- e. Early birth, miscarriage and still-births.

## National Interdependence Campaign ( Community Chest )

The first united fund campaign for the purpose of attempting to finance recognized private welfare and relief agencies in Japan, has been in the process of organization for approximately six (6) months and is now completed with the subject campaign to be held between the dates 25 November - 25 December.

The campaign is under a tri-name for purposes of clarity to all concerned and these names will be used simultaneously throughout the campaign. Campaign name "Community Chest" will appear in Romaji, campaign names "Help Each Other" and "Interdependence" will appear in Nihongo.

The national goal, set for the subject campaign, is ¥ 686,800,000 with each of the prefectures participating having a quota to attain, to meet the national goal. All of the funds raised by each prefecture will be used within the prefecture for financing recognized private welfare and relief agencies who are members of the united fund effort. The only exception to this will be the use of certain of these funds for campaign costs. The quotas for each prefecture are given below

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quota</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quota</u>
Hokkaido	¥35,000,000	Mie	¥10,000,000
Aomori	3,000,000	Shiga	10,000,000
*Iwate	None	Kyoto	20,000,000
Miyagi	15,000,000	Osaka	50,000,000
Akita	5,000,000	Hyogo	50,000,000
Yamagata	13,000,000	Nara	6,500,000
Fukushima	15,000,000	Wakayama	5,000,000
Ibaraki	8,000,000	Tottori	6,000,000
Tochigi	5,000,000	Shimane	7,800,000
*Gumma	None	Okayama	15,000,000
*Saitama	None	Hiroshima	25,000,000
Chiba	3,000,000	Yamaguchi	10,000,000
Tokyo	50,000,000	Tokushima	8,000,000
Kanagawa	50,000,000	Kagawa	5,000,000
Niigata	13,000,000	Ehime	10,000,000
Toyama	10,000,000	Kochi	5,000,000
Ishikawa	7,500,000	Fukuoka	50,000,000
Fukui	10,000,000	Saga	10,000,000**
Yamanashi	5,000,000	Nagasaki	15,000,000
*Nagano	None	Kumamoto	15,000,000
Gifu	15,000,000	Oita	15,000,000
Shizuoka	10,000,000	Miyazaki	6,000,000
Aichi	50,000,000	Kagoshima	10,000,000
Total (National Goal)		¥686,800,000	

\*Note: Prefectures not participating this year due to condition pursuant to recent flood disaster (Typhoon Kathleen)

\*\*¥10,020,000 raised 1 Aug 47.



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The central committee for the campaign is making available, at cost, the following basic supplies and service (necessary supplemental supplies are the responsibility of each prefectural committee) --:

Posters	250,000
Pins	5,000,000
House stickers	10,000,000
Publicity Film	(not less than 2 for each prefecture 1,000 ft in length with showing time of approximately 10 minutes)
Radio Broadcasts	National broadcasts will be held at intervals, yet to be announced, during the campaign. <u>No Cost.</u>
Newspaper mats	Campaign emblem for use with news stories, etc.

Funds derived from this campaign and allocated to these participating private welfare and relief agencies are the funds of said agencies and are to be administered by them as they desire without interference from any source unless there is evidence of defalcation or unwarranted use.

The responsibility of the government in caring for all indigent persons is not to be relaxed as a result of private welfare and relief agencies receiving an allocation of funds as a result of the National Interdependence Campaign (Community Chest). In other words, these funds are not to be expended where government funds are obligated but are to be used for raising standards of care, improving personnel practices, and for the repair and/or procurement of physical properties necessary for efficient administration and operation.

## SECTION II

### VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

#### General

Dr. Hendrick Versluis, Veterinarian, has been assigned to IX Corps Military Government duty.

#### Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 9-15 November 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Tokyo	Swine Erysipelas	1

## SECTION III

### SUPPLY DIVISION

#### Distribution

Insect and rodent control equipment was shipped to five prefectures under direction of the Ministry of Welfare. During the period 4 November through 10 November a total of 2,773 pieces were distributed as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Hokkaido	0	0	0	480
Aichi	0	90	30	0
Hiroshima	0	190	15	0
Oita	984	0	0	0
Kagoshima	<u>984</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	1,968	280	45	480

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An emergency air shipment left Japan for Okinawa 11 November consisting of 3,000 cubic centimeters of antiserum for the treatment of Weils disease in Northern Ryukyus. A request for 4,000 pounds of Antu rat poison is now in process for shipment by the first available water transportation from Japan to Okinawa, for use in the redent control programs in the Ryukyus.

A distribution of 93,000 ounces of imported absorbent cotton in one-ounce packages was made to three prefectures during the latter part of October, as follows:

Osaka	35,200 ounces
Kyoto	27,000 ounces
Hyogo	30,800 ounces

During a recent field trip into Chugoku Region complaints were registered in reference to shortages in specified medical and sanitary supplies. In instances when definite figures on receipts were presented, it was found that these figures do not agree with records of shipments submitted by Ministry of Welfare officials. The Ministry of Welfare is now making a thorough investigation of these complaints, and efforts will be made to remedy any irregularities which are discovered.

In addition to lists of agencies for sale of x-ray film to consumers, the following agencies have been designated by the Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., as representatives in the prefectures indicated.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Agent</u>	<u>Address</u>
Osaka	Osaka Branch of Nippon Medical Instrument Co. Ltd.	No. 3 - 12 Awaji-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka City
"	Osaka Branch of Goto-Fundo	No. 4 - 6 Doshu-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka City
"	Osaka Branch of Misuzu Shokai Shokai	No. 2 - 90 Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka City
"	Osaka Branch of Asanuma Shokai	4 chome Junkai-cho, Minami-ku, Osaka City
Kyoto	Osawa Shokai	Nishi-iru Sanjo-Kobashi Chukyoku, Kyoto City
Fukushima	Kanno Shokai	No. 114 Yatsurugi-cho, Fukushima City
Gifu	Tanaka Photo Shop	No. 2 No. 3 Kanda-cho, Gifu City

#### Production

The 31st weekly report of DDT duster and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicates the following data for the period 2- 8 November:

	Total To Date 1 Nov.	No. Mfgd. 2-8 Nov.	Total Mfgd. to date 8 Nov.	Total Shipped to date 8 Nov.	<u>Balance</u>	
					On Hand	To be Mfgd.
DDT Dusters	66,526	1,900	68,426	67,214	1,212	21,574
Sprayer, knapsack type						
3 gal. capacity	39,443	--	39,443	17,958	21,485	--
Sprayer, pump type,						
semi-automatic	23,808	--	23,808	12,526	11,272	--
Sprayer, hand type,						
1/2 gal. capacity	37,610	--	37,610	27,179	10,431	--
Total	167,387	1,900	169,287	124,887	44,400	21,574



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Releases of the following DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved for the period 9 - 15 November:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Hyogo	65,000 lbs.	5,000 gallons	--
Yamagata		500 "	--
Ministry of Welfare	200 "	35 "	
Total	65,200 lbs.	5,535 gallons	--

A total of 3,812,307 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust and 176,382 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray represents total stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, as of 8 November.

#### Narcotics

Reports from the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, reveal that, in some prefectures, Japanese narcotic agents are making considerable progress in criminal investigations of narcotic violators. In one case, the Japanese narcotic agent posing as a black-marketeer on his own initiative, maneuvered an introduction through an underworld character to a trafficker in narcotics. Arrangements were made for the purchase of ¥ 300,000 of narcotics. Other narcotic agents covering the transaction arrested the violator upon delivery of the narcotics to the agent.

In another case, an informant working for a narcotic agent, purchased 0.5 gram of cocaine hydrochloride for ¥ 300 from a registered physician who had been supplying cocaine to a group of street girls. The doctor fainted when the agents appeared with the cocaine and recovered the ¥ 300.

The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, has been instructed to direct all prefectural narcotic agents to forward a summary report immediately to the Ministry of Welfare upon the completion of any unusual narcotic investigation. These reports will be relayed to the Narcotic Control Officer by the Enforcement Division, Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare.

#### SECTION IV

##### NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

#### Weekly Status Report

##### 1. Personnel (P. H. N.)

Mrs. N. Glossner, Misses Hubbard and Panessa, Public Health Nurses, have arrived for duty with Military Government Teams. They are on TDY to Nursing Affairs Division for orientation, before being assigned.

##### 2. Refresher Courses

Members of the Nursing Affairs Division have been giving lectures on T. B. Nursing for the National T. B. Association refresher course. Demonstrations have been made on the care of the patient.

The one-month refresher course for Public Health, Midwives and Clinical Nurses, under the auspices of the National Association opened 10 November in Fukushima.

#### SECTION V

##### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

#### Typhoid Fever Immunization Program

Reference is made to Preventive Medicine Section in the Public Health & Welfare Bulletin Nos. 20, 31, 33, 35, 37, and 41. Reports, as to the status of the Typhoid Fever Immunization Program, have been very slow. Sufficient TAB vaccine has been delivered to all prefectures and the program should either be completed or nearing completion at this time. MG Health Officers are urged to determine whether or not these programs have been completed in their respective prefectures, and if they have not, necessary corrective action should be taken. MG Health Officers are also urged to observe that prefectural officials render the required reports to the Ministry of Welfare promptly.

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## Tuberculosis

There are many Public Health Officer replacements among Military Government Teams. These new men would find it of great value if they would review the articles written on tuberculosis, which have appeared in the back issues of Weekly Bulletin. Many points for discussion and correction have been presented. Material for lectures, to both physicians and lay groups, to be given in a popular form, or short articles for local newspapers and magazines would greatly aid in the campaign of education for the control of tuberculosis; which is so vitally necessary to the health of the Japanese people. In the manual (TB-PH-Prev. Med. 2) on pages 26 and 27, there is material which should reach every household, through the media of press, the health centers and sanatoria.

## Rodent Control

Use of Antu as a Rat Poison: Antu, (Alphanaphthyl Thiourea) has been used extensively in the U. S. for city-wide rat extermination programs. The City of Baltimore used it over a period of a year and found it to be ideal for this purpose.

From experience it has been determined that the following general principles must be adhered to:

1. Poisoning operations are ineffective when undertaken on a small scale. It is useless to bait one house that is surrounded by rat infested buildings.
2. In community programs, in urban areas, it is recommended that no less than an entire block be treated with poison at one time. It is likewise desirable to cover entire villages and towns at one time.
3. A city block can be treated with poison bait in a few hours, by two to four men, at small cost. Surplus seasonal foods such as sweet potatoes and fruit can be used.
4. In rural areas entire farm settlements should be baited at one time.
5. In a large scale poisoning program, involving large parts or all of a town, preparations must be made for a well planned attack. Workers should be organized and an effective publicity campaign launched to inform and arouse all citizens.
6. The work can be done by paid crews or volunteer personnel from the Sanitary Association, but expert supervision must be provided.
7. Thoroughness is of primary importance in baiting. Every building, pile of rubble, dump and other place where rats can find harborage must be thoroughly baited. An overlooked colony of rats can quickly reinfest the area treated.
8. Permanent surveillance is of utmost importance--rats multiply very rapidly and constant effort must be exerted in order to accomplish permanent results.

## SECTION VI

### MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 24 October 1947 shows 3,382 hospitals with a capacity of 212,000 beds of which 104,063 were occupied. During this same period 284,438 out-patients were treated.

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SECTION VII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Inquiries have been received regarding pension rights held by disabled ex-servicemen with particular reference to medical care. All ex-servicemen are now civilians, and their previous military service gives them no priority. By SCAPIN 338 dated 12 November 1945, all disabled ex-servicemen are, however, eligible for disability pensions at benefit rates no higher than civilians would receive for the same percent of disability. The disability pension settlement is made under the same condition as any other social insurance for civilians, and upon its receipt the provision for medical care is discontinued. Ex-servicemen as civilians, however, are eligible to participate in those social insurance programs which provide medical care on a prepayment basis.

SECTION VIII

MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

*Crawford F. Sams*  
CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Colonel, Medical Corps  
Chief

Incl. (1) Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 8 November 1947.

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DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 November 1947

During the week ending 8 November 1947 a total of 9,628 communicable disease cases were reported. This was nearly 13 percent less than the number (11,007) reported in the preceding week. Tuberculosis alone (5,670 cases) accounted for approximately 59 percent of the total cases. Another 27 percent was credited to pneumonia (1,269), whooping cough (711), measles (617), and influenza (26).

The remaining 12 communicable diseases included in this report accounted for 1,335 cases and 169 deaths currently compared with 1,559 cases and 230 deaths last week. High in both numbers of cases and deaths were diphtheria (571 cases and 46 deaths), typhoid fever (265 cases and 42 deaths) and dysentery (260 cases and 62 deaths).

Diphtheria continued its upward trend. The current cases (571) were 5 percent greater than the number (542) reported in the preceding week. Deaths rose from 40 to 46. The current and cumulative case rates per 100,000 population per annum were 38.2 and 36.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 3.1 and 3.0. The current and cumulative case rates for the corresponding periods of 1946 were 80.7 and 64.9 respectively. Corresponding death rates for 1946 were 5.3 and 5.1.

Dysentery cases decreased approximately 32 percent from 385 to 260. Deaths (62) in the current week were nearly 47 percent less than the number (116) recorded in the preceding week. The current case rate (17.4) was less than one third the cumulative case rate (57.3). The current and cumulative death rates were 4.1 and 10.6 respectively.

The incidence of typhoid fever continued to decline. Cases decreased 18 percent from 324 to 265. The current deaths (42) were 26 percent less than last week's total (57). The current and cumulative case rates were 17.7 and 24.5 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.8 and 3.0.

There were 59 cases and 7 deaths recorded in the current week for paratyphoid fever compared with 64 cases and 4 deaths last week. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.9 and 6.5 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.5 and 0.4.

No cases or deaths from smallpox were reported in the last two weeks. The cumulative case and death rates were 0.6 and 0.1 respectively.

Typhus fever accounted for 7 cases currently compared with 2 last week. No deaths have been reported in the last three weeks. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.5 and 1.5 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

The incidence of malaria decreased 39 percent. There were 95 cases and one death currently compared with 156 cases and no deaths last week. This was the least number of cases reported in any one week since the week ending 4 January 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.4 and 16.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.1 and 0.03.

Scarlet fever decreased only slightly. For the current week there were 61 cases and no deaths recorded compared with 65 cases and 2 deaths in the preceding week. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.1 and 3.4 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases declined from 25 to 20. There were 10 deaths currently compared with 9 last week. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.3 and 4.8 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.7 and 1.6.

There was one case reported for suspect Japanese "B" encephalitis in the current week (Wakayama Prefecture). A correction report was received from Osaka prefecture stating that 4 cases recorded there for the week ending 18 October 1947 were in error. Entry of this correction in the current report makes this week's total for all Japan appear as a negative amount (-3), whereas there should be one case currently with a rate of 0.1. One death was reported currently compared with 2 last week. The cumulative suspect case rate was 0.4. The current and cumulative death rates were 0.1 and 0.2 respectively.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases of chancroid were 690 and 35,287 respectively; for gonorrhea 4,028 and 184,617; and for syphilis 2,951 and 126,421.



# SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

Week Ending 8 November 1947

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	CURRENT		CUMULATIVE		CURRENT		CUMULATIVE	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	52	4	2066	236	18	1	1347	133
AOMORI	17	2	411	35	5	2	298	29
IWATE	8	-	351	29	18	1	1062	87
MIYAGI	11	*-2	488	15	5	-	756	67
AKITA	21	2	567	41	2	1	440	69
YAMAGATA	15	2	604	39	3	-	1629	116
FUKUSHIMA	1	1	391	11	3	2	2202	283
IBARAKI	9	1	480	46	7	2	1697	467
TOCHIGI	7	-	601	33	-	3	1227	209
GUMMA	6	2	284	59	5	2	1361	228
SAITAMA	17	1	561	55	46	15	1660	337
CHIBA	4	1	379	30	8	2	995	209
TOKYO	25	5	1429	214	17	6	2915	682
KANAGAWA	12	1	482	32	9	1	691	134
NIIGATA	13	-	677	40	3	1	1738	247
TOYAMA	4	-	201	11	-	-	189	11
ISHIKAWA	8	-	526	23	-	-	204	37
FUKUI	*-12	-	205	11	*-21	*-7	365	46
YAMANASHI	2	1	95	9	-	-	660	68
NAGANO	21	1	569	39	2	-	1583	158
GIFU	5	1	179	18	4	2	629	190
SHIZUOKA	7	-	481	50	4	1	1189	280
AICHI	46	1	1425	81	15	2	1855	483
MIE	19	2	590	33	5	-	483	122
SHIGA	9	-	191	13	-	*-1	297	40
KYOTO	4	1	453	49	9	2	814	121
OSAKA	*-5	3	381	47	12	3	891	228
HYOGO	34	4	772	57	10	3	1363	254
NARA	7	-	160	7	2	-	173	20
WAKAYAMA	2	-	213	8	-	-	140	32
TOTTORI	5	-	154	15	1	2	179	42
SHIMANE	15	3	447	20	2	1	434	127
OKAYAMA	7	-	331	27	2	1	418	132
HIROSHIMA	8	-	566	30	8	1	581	167
YAMAGUCHI	NR	NR	579	50	6	3	267	101
TOKUSHIMA	9	-	260	9	5	1	813	122
KAGAWA	6	-	246	14	4	-	517	88
EHIME	12	-	791	72	5	1	949	187
KOCHI	-	-	281	21	-	-	304	74
FUKUOKA	21	1	1534	100	3	2	609	114
SAGA	28	3	699	55	7	-	207	39
NAGASAKI	20	3	571	60	4	2	528	100
KUMAMOTO	32	-	215	25	13	1	353	92
OITA	13	-	652	40	3	2	316	90
MIYAZAKI	15	2	501	39	5	1	528	110
KAGOSHIMA	11	-	564	74	1	-	703	132
TOTAL	571	46	24603	2022	260	62	38559	7104

## RATES

Current	38.2	3.1	36.6	3.0	17.4	4.1	57.3	10.6
Previous	36.2	2.7			25.7	7.8		

Rate per 100,000 per annum

Rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947

\* Correction



Weekly Report - 8 November 1947  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	CURRENT		CUMULATIVE		CURRENT		CUMULATIVE	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	18	3	716	82	4	2	217	15
AOMORI	2	1	235	31	-	-	53	2
IWATE	8	3	209	30	1	-	60	1
MIYAGI	8	1	376	28	1	2	247	10
AKITA	2	1	144	30	-	-	44	4
YAMAGATA	-	-	341	56	2	-	101	5
FUKUSHIMA	7	1	430	44	-	-	95	11
IBARAKI	10	-	397	45	1	-	181	10
TOCHIGI	3	1	402	61	1	-	98	5
GUMMA	5	4	266	45	8	-	108	6
SAITAMA	12	3	451	54	5	-	86	8
CHIBA	6	1	360	24	3	-	126	3
TOKYO	12	3	1227	157	4	1	443	21
KANAGAWA	8	1	624	88	1	-	137	9
NIIGATA	9	2	545	70	3	1	173	6
TOYAMA	3	-	374	32	-	-	111	1
ISHIKAWA	3	-	185	18	-	-	43	1
FUKUI	*-5	*-4	149	22	*-3	-	38	1
YAMANASHI	2	-	130	7	-	-	47	1
NAGANO	8	-	313	27	3	-	134	13
GIFU	7	-	534	60	-	-	124	13
SHIZUOKA	8	2	561	58	-	-	135	16
AICHI	11	4	915	108	-	-	188	7
MIE	8	-	733	79	2	-	105	10
SHIGA	-	*-5	122	16	1	1	27	5
KYOTO	7	1	380	41	1	-	87	5
OSAKA	12	6	543	100	4	-	271	9
HYOGO	15	7	936	142	2	-	105	10
NARA	3	-	134	15	1	-	16	-
WAKAYAMA	7	-	443	52	-	-	63	1
TOTTORI	3	-	140	8	-	-	29	-
SHIMANE	-	-	249	31	-	-	107	4
OKAYAMA	6	-	321	38	1	-	20	1
HIROSHIMA	5	1	654	82	1	-	153	11
YAMAGUCHI	NR	NR	100	10	3	NR	30	2
TOKUSHIMA	-	1	253	34	-	-	36	5
KAGAWA	-	-	178	29	-	-	62	1
EHIME	1	1	172	25	-	-	33	1
KOCHI	-	1	393	45	-	-	37	4
FUKUOKA	22	1	325	32	1	-	57	3
SAGA	2	-	74	3	1	-	25	1
NAGASAKI	16	-	97	10	2	-	35	2
KUMAMOTO	5	-	104	14	1	-	24	1
OITA	3	-	98	12	2	-	11	1
MIYAZAKI	2	-	157	32	-	-	39	3
KAGOSHIMA	1	1	28	7	2	-	16	-
TOTAL	265	42	16518	2034	59	7	4377	249

RATE								
Current	17.7	2.8	24.5	3.0	3.9	0.5	6.5	0.4
Previous	21.7	3.8			4.3	0.3		

Rate per 100,000 per annum  
Rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947  
\* Correction



Weekly Report - 8 November 1947  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	47	8	1	-	55	8
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
IWATE	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	1	-	-	20	3
AKITA	-	-	12	1	-	-	2	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	8	3	-	-	42	4
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	21	1	-	-	36	4
TOCHIGI	-	-	23	2	3	-	9	2
GUNMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	3
SAITAMA	-	-	3	1	-	-	28	2
CHIBA	-	-	13	2	-	-	26	1
TOKYO	-	-	18	5	1	-	213	29
KANAGAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	40	2
NIIGATA	-	-	4	1	-	-	12	1
TOYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
NAGANO	-	-	3	-	-	-	9	1
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	4	-	-	-	30	-
AICHI	-	-	9	-	-	-	222	5
MIE	-	-	5	1	-	-	4	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-
OSAKA	-	-	11	2	2	-	52	-
HYOGO	-	-	42	3	-	-	5	2
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	31	1	-	-	17	1
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
SHIMANE	-	-	7	-	-	-	8	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	11	-	-	-	5	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	-
YAMAGUCHI	NR	NR	7	-	NR	NR	16	1
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
KAGAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	52	6
EHIME	-	-	13	2	-	-	6	-
KOCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	40	1	-	-	3	-
SAGA	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	0	0	387	38	7	0	1025	83
RATE								
Current	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.1
Previous	0.0	0.0			0.1	0.0		

Rate per 100,000 per Annum

Rate based upon estimated population 1 July 1947.



Weekly Report - 8 November 1947  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	5	-	275	1	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	173	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	172	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	2	-	181	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	2	-	109	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	237	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	-	312	2	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	104	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	2	-	84	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	2	-	60	1	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	103	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	7	-	729	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	8	-	431	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	3	-	257	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	161	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	2	-	70	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	-
MAGANO	2	-	176	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	1	-	29	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	4	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	2	-	261	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	216	1	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	1847	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	NR	NR	160	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	2	-	138	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	1	-	301	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	2	-	66	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	73	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	4	-	144	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	2	-	121	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	5	-	73	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	229	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	3	-	274	-	NR	NR	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	209	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	-	141	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	3	-	460	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	-	106	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	12	1	945	7	-	-	-	-
SAGA	1	-	272	3	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	3	-	208	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	202	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	2	-	357	3	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	3	-	188	1	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	274	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	95	1	11273	22	0	0	0	0
RATE								
Current	6.4	0.1	16.7	0.03	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Previous	10.4	0.0			0.0	0.0		

Rate per 100,000 per annum

Rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947



Weekly Report - 8 November 1947  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP. B ENCEPHALITIS (SUSPECTS)			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	7	-	318	8	2	-	359	96	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	24	1	1	-	98	19	-	-	2	-
IWATE	-	-	26	4	-	-	56	16	-	-	-	1
MIYAGI	1	-	85	1	2	-	123	17	-	-	1	-
AKITA	-	-	29	1	1	-	84	36	-	-	2	2
YAMAGATA	3	-	39	1	3	-	76	20	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	43	1	-	-	139	38	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	3	-	56	1	1	1	190	60	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	39	-	-	-	31	13	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	2	-	73	2	-	-	37	17	-	-	1	1
SAITAMA	1	-	45	-	1	2	71	39	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	-	46	1	-	-	60	20	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	8	-	409	9	3	1	638	262	-	-	5	-
KANAGAWA	1	-	95	2	-	-	75	22	-	-	1	1
NIIGATA	1	-	30	1	-	-	67	21	-	-	1	-
TOYAMA	-	-	14	-	1	-	20	2	-	-	1	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	6	1	-	-	42	10	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	5	-	-	-	12	5	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	22	1	-	-	26	3	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	2	-	84	2	-	-	37	6	-	-	-	-
GIFU	1	-	22	1	-	-	17	5	-	-	1	1
SHIZUOKA	-	-	127	-	-	-	91	22	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	100	2	-	-	42	10	-	-	-	-
MIE	1	-	40	1	2	-	26	5	-	-	6	2
SHIGA	8	-	41	-	-	-	29	12	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	2	-	126	2	-	-	67	17	-	-	5	1
OSAKA	-	-	49	-	4	3	143	36	*-4	-	46	36
HYOGO	3	-	56	1	1	1	68	26	-	-	12	3
NARA	-	-	8	-	-	1	6	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	7	-	*-1	-	9	3	1	1	1	1
TOTTORI	-	-	6	-	-	1	41	14	-	-	22	8
SHIMANE	-	-	29	-	1	-	17	6	-	-	7	5
OKAYAMA	3	-	19	-	-	-	11	7	-	-	62	31
HIROSHIMA	-	-	21	2	-	-	64	20	-	-	6	4
YAMAGUCHI	NR	NR	13	-	NR	NR	33	6	NR	NR	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	9	4	-	-	1	1
KAGAWA	-	-	14	2	-	-	18	7	-	-	31	16
EHIME	-	-	19	-	-	-	34	21	-	-	16	8
KOCHI	8	-	17	-	2	-	25	8	-	-	13	3
FUKUOKA	-	-	21	3	-	-	83	54	-	-	1	1
SAGA	-	-	2	-	-	-	16	6	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	27	1	2	-	31	12	-	-	1	1
KUMAMOTO	2	-	8	-	*-10	-	31	8	-	-	2	2
OITA	-	-	3	-	-	-	13	2	-	-	1	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	11	-	3	-	26	7	-	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	3	-	1	-	34	16	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	61	0	2280	52	20	10	3225	1048	*-3	1	252	131

RATE

Current	4.1	0.0	3.4	0.1	1.3	0.7	4.8	1.6	-	0.1	0.4	0.2
Previous	4.3	0.1			1.7	0.6			-	0.1		

Plague 0

Rate per 100,000 per annum

Rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947

\* Correction

Actually one case of suspect Japanese B. Encephalitis was reported this week. Owing to the fact that 4 cases were erroneously reported in Osaka Prefecture in a previous report and the correction is carried this week, a negative number (-3) is shown for the total for all Japan.